FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES (FUDS)
PROJECT FACT SHEET
FEBRUARY 1996
TAG REVIEW DATE: 30 MAY 1996

1. SITE NAME: Camp Callan

SITE NUMBER: J09CA027200

LOCATION:
City: San Diego
County: San Diego
State: California

PROJECT NUMBER: J09CA027203

CATEGORY: OE/CWM

INPR RAC: 1

ASR RAC: 1

2. POC's:

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3. SITE DESCRIPTION: The site, originally known as **Camp Callan**, was situated on 1,282.95 acres on the Pacific Coast approximately 13 miles northwest of San Diego and two miles north of La Jolla, California. The climate of the area is generally pleasant and mild throughout the year. Summers are dry with little rainfall from about May through October. About 85% of the annual 10 inches of rainfall occurs during the period from November through March. Currently the land comprising the former

Camp Callan is used for a number of commercial, municipal and private uses. Among the more prominent facilities are: the Torrey Pines State Reserve; the Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course; a municipal beach; a hang glider port; research facilities such as the Scripps and Salk Institutes; the University of California at San Diego; several hotels and private residences.

4. SITE HISTORY: Prior to DOD use, the land comprising Camp Callan was predominately undeveloped. Camp Callan was established as the Pacific Coast's Artillery Replacement Center with construction beginning in late November 1940. The Army built the camp in response to the need to train large numbers of men brought in by the draft system. The mission of the new training camp was to relieve experienced units for mobilization and combat assignments. Service section officers and enlisted men began arriving in early January and the camp was officially opened on 15 January 1941. Approximately 286 buildings were part of this original construction. The first enlisted cadres for the headquarters units and training batteries began arriving on 14-15 February, and the first trainees arrived on 6 March 1941.

As a Coast Artillery Training Center, the training mission covered both antiaircraft and seacoast artillery. The troops were divided into batteries which consisted of approximately 240 men. There were both "mobile" and "fixed" batteries, though the armament training was essentially the same.

On March 9, 1942, Camp Callan was redesignated as an Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center under the Commanding General of the Antiaircraft Command. With this change, training centered on antiaircraft weapons and a two-year period of peak activity began for Camp Callan. The camp grew to more than 297 buildings. Instructors were extended from 12 to 13 weeks, and finally to 17 weeks. The training objectives included basic skills such as swimming and preparation for each individual as a combat replacement.

In February 1944, the Army discontinued Camp Callan as a replacement training center and transferred the mission to Fort Bliss, Texas. The camp continued service as a military installation by being utilized as an amphibious training center. They trained Combat teams from divisions stationed at San Luis Obispo and Camp Cooke, California. The War Department declared Camp Callan surplus to the needs of the government on November 1945.

Coast artillery and antiaircraft training were the major emphasis at Camp Callan. Numerous documents and vicinity maps located during the archives search indicated the following training

facilities were affiliated with ammunition and explosives at Camp Callan:

- .22 Caliber Rifle Range
- 200 Yard Rifle Range (.30 Caliber and .30 Caliber Carbine)
- .45 Caliber Pistol Range
- 1,000 Inch Range
- Automatic Weapons Range (.30 Caliber, .45 Caliber, .50 Caliber)
- 3 Inch Anti-Aircraft Range
- 155mm Gun Range
- Grenade Course
- Bayonet Court
- Infiltration Course
- "Little Tokyo" Mock Village
- Obstacle Course

In addition to these areas, Camp Callan had numerous structures associated with ammunition and explosives such as ammunition magazines, an ordnance warehouse, and an ordnance machine shop. The April 1941 vicinity map shows four large magazines and three smaller magazines in the ordnance storage area. These smaller structures were sometimes referred to as "fuze" magazines. Records did not reveal the amount or types of ammunition stored in these magazines, although it can be surmised that ammunition ranging from .22 caliber small arms to 155mm projectiles and propellant charges were held in the storage area.

A great deal of correspondence was generated by Camp Callan regarding the use of chemical warfare materials in training. Chemical warfare materials known to have been used or stored at the site are listed below:

-Set, Gas Identification, Instructional, M1
-Set, Gas Identification, Detonation, M1
-Pot, CN Tear Gas, M1
-Capsules, CN
-Pot, Smoke, HC, M1

Also present at the camp were various items of chemical warfare equipment to include the following:

-Kit, HS Vapor Detector, M4
-Alarm, Gas
-Agent, Decontamination (Chlorine of Lime and Non-corrosive)
-Paint, Liquid Vesicant Detector
-Paper, Liquid Vesicant Detector
-Crayon, Vesicant Detector
-Gas masks, Training, M1A1
-Kits, Repair for Gas Mask
-Apparatus, Decontaminating, 1 1/2 Quart

-Apparatus, Demustardizing, 3 Gallon

Camp Callan had a chemical section assigned to the base and elements of the 77th Smoke Generator Company. Their basic mission was to prepare and train troops in chemical warfare. A discussion of chemical training is included in Section 8.

Investigation of historical records did not reveal a final inventory of chemical warfare materials remaining at Camp Callan when it was declared surplus. Also, there were no Technical Escort files discovered in conjunction with this site. The disposition of any remaining CWM items at the time Camp Callan was surplused is unknown. Investigation of historical records did not reveal any certificates of ordnance clearance, decontamination or dedudding.

Based on the Archive Search Report-Findings, chemical gas identification kits were used at Camp Callan. The ultimate disposal of the CWM at Camp Callan is unknown and no direct evidence was uncovered which indicates that CWM was disposed of on site. There is no readily identifiable remediation project concerning CWM at Camp Callan. There was a potential OE hazard identified as described below.

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Area 1:	University of California-San Diego, south of the intersection of Genesse Avenue and No. Torrey Pines Road.
Size:	unknown, since area was not part of an identified range or training area
Former Use:	Unknown
Present Use:	college campus
Potential End Use:	Same
Ordnance Presence:	Confirmed
Type:	2 practice mines

Statements by local hazardous device teams and a representative from the construction group of the UCSD allege two (one in 1989 and one in 1991) incidents of finding practice mines while grading parts of the campus. No written documentation was available to exactly locate them or record if the practice mines had a spotting charge present. Interviews with people familiar with the site did not expose any other incidents of potential OE hazards being found in the past.

6. CURRENT STATUS: An Archive Search Report was completed by

St. Louis District in February 1996.

7. STRATEGY: EE/CA

8. ISSUES AND CONCERNS:

Except for verbal statements that 2 practice mines were found, no documentation exists for OE discovery since site closure despite extensive development. A site visit may be prudent to confirm ASR information about the level of development in the area. If development is as extensive as reported in the ASR, then sending letters to the landowners that further development may turn up more ordnance is an appropriate action.

While the RAC for this site is a 1, this is based on the confirmed presence of gas identification kits at this site. Since there is no documentation concerning their disposal or shipment off site and, since there is currently no technology that will detect buried glass, recommend no further action (NOFA) for CWM.

The cost model for this site is based on the RAC 1. Since the size of the area of concern is unknown, the acreage was assumed to be 1,282.95 acres, the entire site.

The RAC for this site considering only conventional ordnance would be a RAC 3.

There are known Federally- and State-listed species occurring in the site area. An on-site inspection by appropriate State and Federal personnel may be necessary to verify the presence, absence or location of listed species, or natural communities.

9. SCHEDULE SUMMARY: EE/CA

10. FUNDING/BUDGET SUMMARY: For Official Use Only

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